

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 63

NUMBER 12

BRAZIL NUTS, CASHEWS & ALMONDS (Pages 266-275)

E G G S (Page 276)

## CONTENTS

	Page
COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
Cotton-Price Quotations on Foreign Markets.....	290
FATS AND OILS	
India Increases Export Duty on Peanut Kernels.....	287
Brazil's Carnauba Wax Prospects Good for 1951-52.....	288
Sweden to Import Fish and Whale Oil From Norway.....	288
Indonesian Copra Exports, August 1951.....	289
Philippine August Copra Exports High of Year.....	289
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS	
1951 Brazil Nut Estimate Unchanged.....	266
Indian 1951 Production of Shelled Cashew Nuts Down.....	268
1951 Foreign Almond Production About Average.....	271
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
Canada's Wheat Millings Larger.....	286
HOPS	
British Hops Crop Smaller Than in 1950.....	278
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
Indicated 1951 World Egg Production.....	276
Mexican Livestock and Meat Situation.....	284
Review of Meat Packing Season in Brazil.....	284
Irish Livestock Outlook.....	284
France Applies Retail Ceilings to Meat.....	285
TOBACCO	
Ontario's Tobacco Industry Expands.....	280
U.K. Increases Cigarette Prices.....	281
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
Bill Submitted for Creation of Brazilian National Coffee Institute.....	282

001-1081

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

---

---

L A T E      N E W S

---

---

Preliminary figures from the May 1951 Agricultural and Livestock Census of Uruguay show total cattle numbers at 8 million head, and sheep at 23 million head.

The Government of Pakistan on September 11, 1951, lowered the export tax on cotton from 300 rupees per bale of 400 pounds gross (23.09 cents a pound) for all types to 180 rupees (13.85 cents) for Punjab and Sind varieties and 100 rupees (7.70 cents) for Desi varieties. The tax rate of 300 rupees went into effect on November 25, 1950. Forward sales of new-crop Pakistan cotton were permitted for the first time on September 11.

---

---

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free in the United States to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## 1951 BRAZIL NUT ESTIMATE REMAINS UNCHANGED

The 1951 preliminary estimate of the Brazil nut harvest is 33,000 short tons unshelled basis, compared with 23,200 tons in 1950 and 35,400 tons in 1949. The estimate exceeds the 10-year (1940-49 average of 22,000 tons by 50 percent and the 5-year (1945-49) average of 23,800 tons by 39 percent. By districts the harvest was as follows: Belem 19,250 short tons, Manaus 13,100 tons, Itacoatiara 610 tons and Parintins 40 tons. The present estimate is up for Belem and down for the other areas; however, the total remains the same as estimated in June.

Stocks remaining unsold in Brazil on September 1 are estimated to have totalled about 1,600 short tons of unshelled mostly in the Tocantins region. There are reported practically no unsold stocks of unshelled in Manaus and Itacoatiara. If these nuts are not sold shortly it is expected they will go to shelling plants. The quantity of shelled nuts on hand unsold is not known but is believed to be small.

The official Brazilian export statistics for the period January 1, 1951 to July 31 show that 18,429 short tons of unshelled were exported compared with 13,884 tons for the same period last year. According to these statistics the United Kingdom was the principal destination for exports with 9,298 short tons and the United States next with 7,850 tons. West Germany was the destination for 783 tons and Canada for 442 tons. The balance went to Argentina, Australia and the Union of South Africa.

The same statistics indicate 1,886 short tons of shelled were exported, compared with 2,381 tons a year earlier. The United States was the destination for 1,000 tons, the United Kingdom for 780 tons and the balance went to various other countries in rather small lots.

The present season in some respects was similar to that of last year in that United States importers did not enter the market with large purchases until late in the season. In January and February prices for unshelled ran from 12.50 to 14.50 cents per pound unshelled f.o.b. and then gradually increased to 19 to 21 cents in May, after which they declined gradually to 15 to 18 cents in August. The price of shelled more or less followed the trend of the unshelled prices, ranging from a low of 42 cents in February to the high of 58 cents in May and in August were from 45 to 55 cents depending on size and quality.

Barter arrangements presumably were not permitted at the start of the season; however, it was learned that by April a number of permits involving such deals had been granted. The total value involved was reported to be \$1,200,000. The permits were granted to only 3 firms who, it is reported, made 20 percent on their dollar exchange. The other exporters have been attempting to secure the same permits but without success.

BRAZIL NUTS: Estimated commercial production in  
Brazil, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Unshelled basis

Year	Bolivia	Brazil	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>Averages:</b>			
1941-50	1,000	19,900	20,900
1946-50	100	27,100	27,200
<b>Annual:</b>			
1945	100	6,800	6,900
1946	100	27,500	27,600
1947	100	30,400	30,500
1948	100	18,900	19,000
1949	200	35,200	35,400
1950 1/	200	23,200	23,400
1951 1/	200	33,000	33,200

1/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of Brazil nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Average		Annual			
	1940/41-	1945/46-	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 1/
	Short tons					
<u>SHELLED</u>						
Brazil	3,253	3,761	2,925	2,990	4,198	2,166
Other	57	7	2/	10	2	31
Total	3,310	3,768	2,925	3,000	4,200	2,197
<u>UNSHELLED</u>						
Brazil	8,171	11,061	14,336	12,462	10,877	1,935
Other	5	0	0	0	0	14
Total	8,176	11,061	14,336	12,462	10,877	1,949

1/ 10 months, September through June.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

The market was very active from April through June with the most activity reported for June. In early June, Germany and United Kingdom buyers dropped out of the market and prices fell 2 to 3 cents per pound. It was after the withdrawal of foreign buyers that the United States buyers really stocked up heavily. According to Trade estimates, United States buyers purchased 25,000 cases of shelled during the month of June. The activity on part of United States buyers declined by mid-July and remained so until mid-August when they again became active and British buyers also reentered the shelled market.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

#### INDIAN 1951 PRODUCTION OF SHELLED CASHEW NUTS DOWN

The 1951 preliminary estimate of cashew production in India, including Goa, is 50,400 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 56,000 tons in 1950 and 38,900 tons in 1949. The estimate is 6 percent above the 10-year (1940-49) average of 47,500 tons and is less than 1 percent above the 5-year (1945-49) average of 50,200 tons. The estimate for 1951 for the Bombay and Goa district is 11,200 tons and for the South India district 39,200 tons. These estimates relate to the nuts actually grown in India and Goa and should not be confused with the total output of shelled cashew kernels in India which includes substantial quantities of African nuts.

The present estimates indicate a shelled cashew production of about 12,600 short tons for all of India, of which 9,800 tons are in South India and the balance in Bombay and Goa.

The heavy gales late in 1950 in East Africa apparently caused more damage to the cashew crop than was at first thought. It is now estimated that imports from East Africa into India for shelling will not exceed 56,000 short tons, unshelled basis compared with 72,800 tons in the previous season. According to the South India trade, practically all East African cashews available for export have already been sent to India for shelling. The 56,000 short tons of unshelled East African imports will produce about 14,000 short tons of kernels. It is estimated that there were about 1,500 tons of shelled carried over from the previous season which is roughly equivalent to the estimated domestic consumption during the present year. The total available supply of shelled cashews to be exported from India during the 1951 season, therefore, was about 26,600 short tons. This figure includes Indian-grown nuts and imports from East Africa. The estimate in terms of 50-pound cases is 1,040,000 cases.

INDIA: Cashew nuts, estimated production, 1951  
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Unshelled			
	Bombay district <sup>1/</sup>	South India	Total	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
<u>Average:</u>				
1940-49	2/	2/	47,500	
1945-49	11,300	38,900	50,200	
<u>Annual:</u>				
1945	12,600	46,200	58,800	
1946	16,800	58,800	75,600	
1947	10,100	16,800	26,900	
1948	11,800	39,200	51,000	
1949	5,300	33,600	38,900	
1950	3/	44,800	56,000	
1951	3/	39,200	50,400	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Goa.<sup>2/</sup> Not available.<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

## UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Shelled				
	Brazil	India	Others	Total	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
<u>Averages:</u>					
1940-49	168	13,071	259	13,498	
1945-49	214	16,574	370	17,158	
<u>Annual:</u>					
1943-44	110	3,619	309	4,038	
1944-45	374	10,239	204	10,817	
1945-46	303	13,892	292	14,487	
1946-47	309	15,323	383	16,015	
1947-48	351	14,749	485	15,585	
1948-49	66	18,303	324	18,693	
1949-50	41	20,606	363	21,010	
1950-51 1/	0	18,761	4,429	23,190	

1/ 10 months, September through June.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Official export statistics for the season to date are not yet available. However, there were, according to South India Customs, 11,739 short tons of kernels exported during the first half of 1951, of which 8,790 tons were reported as being for the United States. These figures may be compared with 6,948 to all destinations and 5,729 tons to the United States for the same period a year earlier. The export statistics for Bombay have not yet been received. United States import statistics for consumption from all sources show that 12,731 tons of kernels were imported from January 1, 1951 to June 30, 1951 from India and 406 tons from other countries.

The c-f New York prices per pound in South India from January to August varied between a low of 42 cents in April to a high of 48 cents in February for 320 count, with an average price of about 46 cents for the season. Large pieces were quoted as low as 33 cents in the second half of April and as high as 39 cents in the second half of January. The average price was about 37 cents.

The short East African crop forced the price of unshelled nuts f.o.b. Mozambique from RS 650 in April to RS 730 in May (about \$136.50 to \$153.30). India processors had no alternative but to buy at higher prices if they wanted nuts to sell. The result of this was higher f.o.b. quotations in India for export. United States buyers are reported to have refused to pay the higher prices and the market in India is reported to be "in a period of unprecedented inactivity." At present the price for 320 count is 49 cents. India exporters believe that United States buyers will reappear in the market sometime this month and be willing to pay the higher prices. India exporters claim they cannot sell the nuts at lower prices without sustaining heavy losses. It was estimated that about 12,500 short tons of kernels of all types were available for export on September 1, 1951 (about 500,000 cases of 50 pounds each). --By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part on U. S. Foreign Service reports.

#### 1951 FOREIGN ALMOND PRODUCTION ABOUT AVERAGE 1/

The 1951 preliminary estimate of shelled almond production in the leading foreign producing countries is 65,600 short tons compared with 98,500 tons in 1950 and 61,700 tons in 1949. The present estimate is about equal to the 10-year (1940-49) average but 7 percent below the 5-year (1945-49) average of 70,900 tons.

The estimate for the group of countries is down slightly from the forecast of June 25, 1951. A small decline from the forecast is reported for Italy, Portugal and Spain while very small increases are reported for French Morocco and Iran. The United States estimate on September 1 for almonds was 43,300 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 37,700 tons in 1950.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	France	French	Iran	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Foreign	United
								States
		Morocco						unshelled
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Average:								
1940-49	700	2,100	6,600	29,200	2,200	24,100	64,900	25,500
1945-49	700	2,700	7,000	34,600	2,800	23,100	70,900	34,300
Annual:								
1945	500	3,300	6,600	50,600	2,300	26,400	89,700	27,200
1946	700	2,400	7,700	33,000	3,700	24,200	71,700	37,800
1947	1,000	1,200	6,000	46,200	1,100	22,000	77,500	29,200
1948	1,100	3,300	7,000	18,700	2,900	21,000	54,000	34,000
1949	300	3,300	7,700	24,300	4,200	21,900	61,700	43,300
1950 1/	1,600	3,900	7,100	55,000	5,100	25,800	98,500	2/ 37,700
1951 1/ 2/	1,100	3,600	7,000	25,500	2,600	25,800	65,600	43,300

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports for consumption of shelled and unshelled almonds  
 (Crop year, September-August)

Year	French	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other countries	Total
	Short tons	Short tons				
<u>Average:</u>						
1940-41/1949-50	18	1,290	518	2,553	174	4,553
1945-46/1949-50	26	2,561	238	2,030	45	4,900
<u>Annual:</u>						
1945-46	28	1,508	688	7,140	73	9,437
1946-47	34	2,054	187	950	76	3,301
1947-48	27	4,179	98	1,805	26	6,135
1948-49	0	4,370	206	255	47	4,878
1949-50	41	695	10	1	2/	747
1950-51 1/	76	4,638	41	1,334	11	6,100
<u>UNSHelled</u>						
<u>Average:</u>						
1940-41/1949-50	0	2	3	100	1	106
1945-46/1949-50	0	3	0	82	2	87
<u>Annual:</u>						
1945-46	0	0	0	263	5	268
1946-47	0	6	0	145	6	157
1947-48	0	9	0	0	2/	9
1948-49	0	2	0	0	1	3
1949-50	0	2/	0	0	2/	2/
1950-51 1/	0	6	0	135	0	141

1/ 10 months, September through June.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Growing conditions generally were not as satisfactory as a year earlier although little real serious damage has been reported. Sicily, French Morocco and Iran had some frost damage. Sicily also reports some losses due to strong winds. In Spain growing conditions were on the whole generally favorable but by districts somewhat spotty. There was ample rain and very little frost damage. The 1951 almond crop in the Mediterranean Basin followed the largest harvest on record and could be expected to be somewhat smaller.

The 1950-51 marketing season ended with an estimated 8,300 short tons remaining unsold in the 6 foreign countries, compared with 5,200 tons at the same time last year. This year's carry-over represents about 8 percent of the 1950 harvest. On the basis of the best available information at this time it is estimated some 3,800 tons remain in Italy, 3,000 tons in Spain, 800 tons in Portugal and 600 tons in Iran. In France not more than 100 tons remain and for all practical purposes nothing is available in French Morocco from the previous harvest.

The 1950-51 marketing season came to a close with perhaps a new record for shelled almond tonnage moved into international trade. Unfortunately the official export statistics for the entire group of countries for the season will not be available for some time. On the basis of such official statistics as are available and Trade estimates for the months not covered by official figures, it is estimated that about 78,000 short tons moved into international trade during 1950-51. This figure represents about 79 percent of the estimated 1950 production. Italy was the leading exporter with 44,220 tons, or 57 percent of the total, and Spain was second with an estimated 22,000 tons, or 28 percent.

The principal buyer of shelled almonds during the season was West Germany, followed by the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland and Scandinavian countries. The United States imports for consumption from September 1, 1950 to June 30 were 6,099 tons, of which 4,638 tons were from Italy, 1,334 tons from Spain, and the balance from the other producing areas. The United States imports for the entire 1949-50 season totalled only 747 tons. The heavy export movement during the season was probably caused by attractive prices of Italian almonds early in the season and the more favorable relationship between almond and filbert prices. The improved economic conditions in Europe and unusually heavy buying because of the disturbed world situation also are believed to have contributed to a good export year. There were also other factors that contributed to making it a record season.

The 1951-52 export season abroad is starting slowly, and with little optimism as to how it will turn out. The available supply of almonds in the foreign countries is considerably below that of last year, but the new-crop and carry-over total about 73,900 tons which is a good average supply. The supply of filberts is the third largest on record while present information indicates a smaller walnut harvest is expected.

Early in the summer with the record export tonnage in 1950-51 still fresh in mind little difficulty was expected by foreign exporters in disposing of the 1951 harvest. Their ideas appear to have changed slowly during the summer months. The heavy future sales made last summer were not repeated this season. The economic conditions are perhaps a little better abroad than last year but the political situation shows no improvement which might affect the sales of nuts, in fact, the rush of business apparently inspired by the Korean situation last year is absent this season.

The present price levels for shelled almonds are considerably above those of last year's opening abroad and growers generally are inclined to hold for higher prices at this time. The Italian prices up to a few days ago were considered more or less tentative until the Spanish official prices were announced. The Spanish prices are now being studied by Italian exporters with a view towards making adjustments if possible which would be competitive.

The United States is not expected to be in the market for anything like the 1950-51 volume. This is based on the large crop in California this year and the carry-over in both growers' and users' hands. There are also possible restrictive measures on the importation of tree-nuts to be considered.

In the European market Germany is reported planning higher import duties and the licensing of imports is still unsettled. The United Kingdom's reduction of its import duties by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent should help. Exporters in Italy and Spain believe the present lack of interest by foreign buyers in Europe is at least partially due to their waiting to see what trend the Turkish filbert market will take.

Early in the summer exporters generally thought the prices then being asked would continue into the 1951-52 season. Now, however, they are not so sure because of the lack of foreign inquiries. They believe that after the price situation becomes stabilized the same group of European countries will enter the market and the crop will move. The market is not expected to be as active as last year.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

INDICATED 1951 WORLD EGG PRODUCTION 1/

The production of eggs during 1951 in selected countries 2/ is indicated at approximately 1 percent above that of 1950 according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Output is lower in a number of surplus producing countries in Northwestern Europe, but these decreases are more than offset by the increases in the United States, Western Germany, Italy, Austria and Finland. The indicated 1951 level of production will exceed the average prewar output of this selected group of countries by about one-half. This is due largely to the 70 percent increase in production in the United States which accounts for more than one half of all the reported egg output of the 21 countries reporting in both 1951 and the prewar years.

The indicated increases in egg production in 1951 are the result of (1) higher chicken numbers in many countries during 1951, resulting in turn either from the large carry-over from 1950 or the large hatch of 1951, and (2) the better rate-of-lay in a number of countries due to improved quality of birds, better disease control and better feeding.

In the feed-importing countries, feed is becoming higher in price and more difficult to obtain. Consequently, governmental policy has been directed toward keeping the size of flocks in direct proportion to the amount of feed that can be home grown by the poultry keepers. This policy already has resulted in leveling off or decreases in egg production in several countries, primarily in Northwestern Europe and will continue to affect these and other countries. It has succeeded in promoting the utilization of indigenous feed but has also limited specialized commercial poultry enterprises.

The Canadian output of eggs in 1951 is expected to increase slightly over 1950 due to the larger hatch in 1951. The United States output is expected to slightly exceed that of 1950. In Western Europe, production is expected to increase considerably in Austria, Finland, and Western Germany and to a lesser extent in France, Greece and Italy and the Netherlands. Production is expected to decrease in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Production will increase slightly in Turkey, Argentina and the Union of South Africa and will probably decrease somewhat in Australia.

---

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. 2/ Includes Canada, United States, Cuba, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Turkey, Argentina and Australia.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

(See accompanying table on following page)

EGGS: Number produced 1/ in specified countries, average 1934-38,  
annual 1946-1950, indicated 1951

Continent and country	Average	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Indicated
	1934-38	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	1951
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>							
Canada.....	2,638:	3,883:	4,484:	4,274:	3,774:	3,662:	3,700
United States.....	35,498:	55,590:	55,252:	55,158:	56,629:	60,046:	60,500
Cuba.....	320:	300:	312:	288:	318:	320:	320
Dominican Republic.....	-	60:	60:	60:	60:	60:	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	50:	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	52:	-	54:	-	55
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Albania.....	143:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	663:	270:	285:	350:	400:	540:	600
Belgium.....	1,693:	1,100:	1,380:	1,440:	1,900:	2,100:	2,000
Bulgaria.....	682:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia <u>2/</u> .....	1,958:	776:	903:	1,110:	1,380:	-	-
Denmark.....	1,979:	883:	992:	1,392:	1,870:	2,100:	2,000
Finland.....	317:	93:	117:	176:	266:	317:	340
France.....	6,200:	6,200:	6,300:	6,100:	6,800:	7,100:	7,500
Germany (Tri-Zone).....	4,500:	2,150:	1,975:	2,250:	2,800:	4,100:	4,700
Greece.....	550:	349:	376:	384:	390:	450:	500
Hungary.....	1,050:	-	650:	750:	-	-	-
Ireland.....	1,086:	801:	733:	844:	1,014:	1,020:	860
Italy.....	5,500:	3,600:	4,300:	4,450:	4,550:	5,000:	5,350
Luxembourg.....	40:	-	30:	35:	40:	40:	40
Netherlands.....	1,978:	480:	1,052:	1,159:	1,520:	1,900:	1,950
Norway.....	369:	155:	198:	263:	340:	450:	400
Poland and Danzig.....	3,500:	2,276:	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	250:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania.....	1,500: <sup>3/</sup>	532:	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	1,700:	-	1,992:	1,800:	1,800:	1,920:	-
Sweden.....	900:	1,149:	1,217:	1,335:	1,334:	1,464:	1,428
Switzerland.....	423:	391:	442:	520:	559:	530:	529
United Kingdom:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Farm <u>4/</u> .....	5/	3,871:	2,418:	2,600:	3,000:	3,500:	-
Total <u>4/</u> .....	5/	5,098:	3,850:	4,000:	4,300:	5,000:	5,800:
Yugoslavia.....	1,000:	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ASIA</u>							
Lebanon.....	-	65:	60:	48:	42:	45:	-
Palestine.....	108:	200:	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	92:	120:	90:	110:	120:	-	-
Turkey.....	1,003:	863:	895:	852:	850:	856:	860
Japan.....	3,553:	618:	663:	790:	1,214:	1,568:	-
India.....	-	2,794:	-	-	-	1,082:	-
Pakistan.....	-	571:	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	240:	400:	605:	652:	740:	-
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>							
Argentina.....	1,127:	-	-	-	-	2,700:	2,900
Chile.....	-	520:	460:	370:	400:	400:	-
Paraguay.....	-	-	100:	110:	120:	120:	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	289:	358:	326:	330:	291:	300:	-
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Egypt.....	751:	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco.....	1,000:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	-	-	372:	-	800:	900:	950
<u>OCEANIA</u>							
Australia <u>6/</u> .....	708:	1,358:	1,470:	1,431:	1,443:	1,350:	1,300
New Zealand.....	430:	-	-	-	450:	-	-

1/ Relates to farm production in Canada and the United States, but data for many countries not explicit on this point. 2/ Postwar numbers possibly under reported. 3/ Fifty-eight counties. 4/ Year ending May of year indicated. 5/ Three-year average. 6/ Commercial production for year ending in June of year reported.

## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

### HOPS

#### BRITISH HOPS CROP SMALLER THAN IN 1950 1/

The 1951 hops crop in the United Kingdom is estimated by the Trade at 275,000 cwt. (30,800,000 pounds) compared with the 1950 bumper crop of 365,250 cwt. (40,918,000 pounds), according to William Kling, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, London. Growing conditions have been good but the crop has been developing later than usual because of adverse spring weather. Indications are that the crop will be of good quality.

The 1951 British hops area is 22,460 acres compared with 22,198 acres in 1950. Although the combined domestic and export demand for British hops has been high, growers have been hesitant about expanding their acreage because of uncertainty about future demand, especially in the export market, and the 3-year time lag before new plantings come into bearing.

#### Stocks and Consumption

Actual consignment of 1950 crop hops to the Hops Marketing Board totaled 344,287 cwt. (38,560,144 pounds), or approximately 94 percent of the crop. The Board and its members had disposed of all supplies by early in July, and consequently were in a position to enter the 1951-52 season with no carry-over.

Brewers' stocks on July 1, 1951 were estimated by the Trade as sufficient for approximately a year's average requirements. Their stocks on September 1, 1951, the beginning of the new crop year, probably amounted to a 9 and 10 month's supply, a normal working stock. At the beginning of the 1950-51 season, their reserves were reported at no more than a 3 to 6 month's supply because they had sold a part of their stocks during 1949-50 in order to meet the export demand. With a continuation of the high export demand and the prospect of a smaller crop, it probably will not be possible for brewers to increase stocks substantially during 1951-52.

Declining beer production is being offset by the higher gravity of the beer made. Consumption of hops during the year ended September 30, 1951, therefore will probably be about the same as during 1949-50 when it was unofficially estimated at 233,000 cwt. (26,096,000 pounds).

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Prices of Hops

It is expected that farm prices for 1951 crop hops will be substantially above those paid for the 1950 crop because costs have increased and yields are expected to be lower. Under the British Hops Marketing Scheme prices are established on the basis of production costs divided by yields. Almost all items entering into cost of production have increased, and the likelihood is that yields this year will show a decline. Some trade contacts believe that farm prices will average around £26 10s (\$74.17) per cwt. of 112 pounds compared with £21 per cwt. (\$58.77) for 1950 crop hops.

Export commitments for English hops of the 1951 crop were reported early in August as having been made at from £28 10s to £30 per cwt. (\$79.77 to \$83.96) f.o.b., for above average quality. Contracts with Commonwealth and certain other overseas buyers provide that export prices will be tied in with the final determination of farm prices which will not be known until about December, when cost of production studies are completed.

Foreign Trade

Exports of English hops continued at an exceptionally high level during the first 6 months of 1951, amounting to 71,775 cwt. (8,038,800 pounds), an increase of 43.9 percent over the 49,869 cwt. (5,585,300 pounds) exported during the same period in 1950. Substantial shipments were even made to such large surplus producing countries as Germany, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. These countries imported British hops in order to export their own, which bring better prices in world markets than British hops. Imports of hops have been relatively insignificant in the last few years, amounting to only 411 cwt. (46,032 pounds) during the first six months of 1951.

The British Hops Marketing Board and members of the hops trade are making strenuous efforts to expand export outlets, not only because such exports contribute to the country's balance of trade, but also because the trade has proved to be highly profitable. In view of the large Canadian imports of hops from the United States, a special effort is being made to establish a market for the British product in that country. Reporting on a recent visit to Canada with that objective in mind, the chairman of the British Hops Marketing Board stated on June 22 that the considerations which influence Canadian brewers are availability of regular annual supplies, quality, and price.

TOBACCO**ONTARIO'S TOBACCO  
INDUSTRY EXPANDS**

Ontario's tobacco production continues to expand and according to reliable unofficial estimates the 1951 crop is expected to reach a near record level of around 125 to 130 million pounds. Early unofficial estimates of the 1951 crop indicated production greater than the previous record outturn of 130 million pounds in 1949; however, unfavorable growing conditions late in the season have somewhat lowered the prospects for this season's outturn. Exports and domestic consumption of Ontario leaf have also expanded greatly in recent years.

Tobacco production in Ontario began with the early settlers; however, it has only been in the last 25 years that the industry has shown rapid expansion. An annual average for 1925-29 shows production of only 26.1 million pounds from 27,155 acres. This compares with the 1935-39 average of 66.7 million pounds from 59,912 acres and the 1945-49 average of 110.9 million pounds from 98,315 acres. Most of this increase occurred in production of flue-cured leaf, which constituted only 34 percent of the annual 1925-29 average; 80 percent of the 1935-39 average; 87 percent of the 1945-49 average; and an expected 96 percent of the 1951 tobacco crop.

Yield per acre increased for all types of leaf during these years primarily because of improved fertilizing, and cultural practices including use of new and improved tobacco seed. However, yield per acre for all types of leaf only increased from 964 pounds per acre during the 1925-29 period to 1,124 pounds during the 1945-49 period, an increase of 17 percent. Yield per acre for flue-cured leaf increased from 751 pounds during the 1925-29 period to an annual average of 1,086 pounds during 1945-49, an increase of 45 percent.

Ontario has produced about 90 to 95 percent of all Canada's tobacco and from 95 to 98 percent of all flue-cured leaf in recent years. During 1950, Canada's total production is estimated at 120.3 million pounds, of which Ontario produced 110.6 million pounds. This compares with the record year of 1949 during which Canada produced 139.8 million, of which Ontario produced 130.1 million pounds. Canada's total flue-cured production during 1950 is estimated at 108.2 million pounds, of which Ontario produced 104.2 million pounds; compared to Canada's 1949 flue-cured production of 116.7 million pounds, of which Ontario produced 114.2 million pounds.

Canadian leaf tobacco exports, most of which is Ontario's flue-cured, has increased greatly in the past 25 years. During the 1925-29 period only 5.3 million pounds of leaf were exported annually (no data are available as to percentage of flue-cured leaf exported). This compares with an annual average of 15.3 during 1935-39 and 16.9 million pounds annually during 1945-49. Of the total leaf exports during 1935-39 flue-cured type constituted 76 percent and during the 1945-49 period, 91 percent. During the 1950 calendar year, Canada's leaf exports totaled 22.5 million pounds, of which flue-cured leaf constituted 19.7 million, or 88 percent. The United Kingdom has been Canada's greatest tobacco export outlet for many years.

Consumption of leaf tobacco in Canada has more than doubled in the last 25 years. However, consumption of domestic leaf has more than trebled during the same period. During the 1925-29 period, Canada consumed 39.1 million pounds of leaf annually, of which 21.9 million was domestically produced and 17.2 million was imported leaf. This compares with the 1935-39 annual average of 42.6 million pound total leaf consumption, of which 36.7 million pounds was domestic and 5.9 million was imported and with the 1945-49 annual consumption of 76.6 million pounds, of which 74.9 million was domestic and 1.7 million was imported. During 1949 total Canadian leaf consumption was 80.3 million pounds, of which 78.7 million was domestic leaf and 1.6 million pounds was imported. Complete consumption data are not available as yet for 1950.

The relative economic importance of tobacco production in Ontario has increased greatly in the past 25 years, according to The Economic Analyst, October 1950. In 1924 the value of tobacco was only 1.15 percent of the estimated value of all other Ontario field crops. In 1928 the percentage had increased to 2.37. In 1938 it was 15.1 percent, and in 1948 it was 13.15 percent. In acre-value terms the tobacco crop is more important than the foregoing data indicates because in 1948 the tobacco crop was produced on 1.7 percent of all field-crop acreage.

Ontario's future tobacco production outlook is good in terms of available land for leaf production. However, some limiting factors such as labor shortage for planting, cultivating and harvesting are present but it is reported that through success of the Canadian Government's plan for building farm labor supply through immigration that Ontario's production of flue-cured type leaf may reach 150 million pounds annually within a few years, provided the market outlets demand this quantity of leaf. --By C.E. Dobbins, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports prepared by P.N. Jester, American Consulate, Hamilton.

#### U.K. INCREASES CIGARETTE PRICES

Cigarette prices in the United Kingdom were increased 1 pence (1.18 U.S. cents) per package of 20, on August 20, 1951 by the Imperial Tobacco Company, according to William Kling, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy London. It is reported that the increase in price was due to the cumulative effect of the general rise in tobacco leaf prices, they very substantially increased sterling costs of tobacco from hard currency sources (this was a result of sterling devaluation), and increased labor costs. Prices of the most popular brands should be about 52 U.S. cents per package of twenty compared with the earlier price of about 50 U.S. cents. Of this latest price, taxes make up about 39 U.S. cents of the retail price. It is reported that other cigarette manufacturers are following the leads of the Imperial Tobacco Company by also increasing prices.

TROPICAL PRODUCTSBILL SUBMITTED FOR CREATION OF  
BRAZILIAN NATIONAL COFFEE INSTITUTE

A bill for the creation of a National Coffee Institute was submitted by President Vargas to the Brazilian Congress in July. The proposed Institute would take over the activities and assets of the old National Coffee Department, now in the process of liquidation, and the activities of the new Division of Coffee Economy in the Ministry of Finance. It would be an independent agency with wide powers to control all phases of coffee production and trade and would be administered by an administrative council and a board of directors.

The administrative council of the Institute would be composed of representatives of producers and a representative from each of the major coffee markets. The board of directors would be composed of 3 men, including at least one coffee planter, to be nominated by the President of Brazil and would be under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. The Institute would be financed by a special tax of 10 cruzeiros per bag (about 0.4 of a cent a pound) on all coffee exported from Brazil.

The first 3 articles of the bill set forth the policy, objectives, and activities of the proposed Institute. A translation of those articles is presented below:

Art. 1 - The National Coffee Institute (INC), juridically independent and with its own patrimony, with physical and juridical headquarters in the Federal District and jurisdiction throughout national territory is (created) for the carrying out, through the directives laid down in this law, of the economic policy of Brazilian coffee at home and abroad.

Art. 2 - For the realization of this policy, the INC will adopt the following directives:

- a) the perfection of the methods of coffee cultivation so as to cheapen its cost and increase the production per tree;
- b) the perfection of the methods of preparation and industrialization for the purpose of improving the quality of the commodity;
- c) the dissemination of coffee trees in the ecologic and economic zones most favorable to production and the obtaining of better qualities;
- d) the defense of an equitable price for planters, conditioned to competition of foreign production and of similar commodities, as well as the indispensable expansion of consumption;
- e) the perfecting of trade and the means of distribution to consumers, including transportation;
- f) the organization and intensification of propaganda for the purpose of increasing consumption in the domestic and foreign markets;

g) the conducting of investigations and the promotion of campaigns so as to conquer new markets.

Art. 3 - Included as equal activities of the INC are:

- 1) the intensification through its own initiative, or through agreements with public or private entities, of investigations and experiments necessary for the perfecting of processes of cultivation, preparation, processing, industrialization and trading of coffee;
- 2) the regulation and supervision of the transportation of coffee from production centers to the ports or points of distribution and consumption and respective warehousing;
- 3) the regulation of entry into ports and the determining of the maximum limit of liberated stocks in each of these;
- 4) the adoption or suggestion of measures which will assure the maintenance of statistical equilibrium between production and consumption;
- 5) the definition of the quality of marketable coffees for domestic and foreign consumption, and the regulating and supervision of types and qualities in domestic and export trade;
- 6) the promotion of repression of misrepresentation and adulteration in production, transport, trade, industrialization and consumption of Brazilian coffee;
- 7) the defense of an equitable price for coffee at production sources, or in the ports of exportation, as well, through the purchase of the commodity, when necessary, for its temporary withdrawal from the market;
- 8) the supervision of export sales prices and export shipments for the purpose of an exchange control;
- 9) the exercising of all acts which, through law, were granted the National Coffee Department, and which do not contravene the present law;
- 10) direct cooperation with the Brazilian Geographic and Statistical Institute in the organization of statistics referring to the coffee economy;
- 11) the (granting of) facilities to or the stimulating of the organization of distribution systems for the purpose of placing coffee more directly from the production to the consumption centers.

Sole para.: Any other activities which the INC may consider necessary to attain its objectives, including assistance to small producers.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSMEXICAN LIVESTOCK  
AND MEAT SITUATION

Notwithstanding the severe drought suffered during the fall and winter of 1950-51 in Mexico's northern and northwestern range areas the over-all outlook for cattle in those areas is relatively good. Ranchers have virtually completed the conversion of their operations from the system of selling yearling feeder cattle across the border in the United States, to a system which includes grass-fattening of 2 and 3 year old animals for Mexican meat packing establishments. Most of the northern meat packing plants were in operation during a part of the January-June period of this year. Official export statistics indicate that a total of 11,881 metric tons (26.2 million pounds) of fresh and frozen beef had been exported by May 31. Most of this meat was exported to the United States as boned beef for sausage making. Small quantities of canned meat were also exported.

A seasonal meat shortage developed in Mexico City during April and continued through June. The shortage was particularly serious this year due to the poor condition of cattle in the drought-stricken areas of the Huasteca and other livestock producing districts which supply the Mexico City market. During April an agreement was made with the northern meat packing plants to supply 20 percent of their meat to the Mexico City market in the form of chilled or frozen dressed carcasses as a prerequisite to obtaining export licenses.

REVIEW OF MEAT PACKING  
SEASON IN BRAZIL

The officials of the foreign-owned export meat-packing establishments in Brazil are unlikely to view the 1951 slaughter season with enthusiasm. The primary causes of the packers' difficulties are not new; rather they were more pronounced this season than heretofore. These causes are (1) the price disadvantage of Brazilian beef on the international market relative to beef prices offered by other exporting countries which have devalued their currencies since the War, (2) the continuously rising domestic demand for beef, particularly in charque or jerked beef form which has caused the Federal Government to impose various measures curtailing unlimited beef exports, (3) a general rise in production costs, not only for the beef animals themselves, but also in labor, machinery and materials which have not been fully reflected in the international beef market.

IRISH LIVESTOCK  
OUTLOOK

The unfortunate combination in 1950-51 of heavy losses in last year's hay crop in Ireland and a prolonged and difficult winter adversely affected second quarter 1951 trade in livestock. The situation was further aggravated by rising prices of feed, particularly imported feed. As a

result, fat cattle exports in the second quarter were about one-third of normal, while deliveries of bacon hogs to curers registered a 30-percent decline. Producers' hopes that wool prices would be maintained at profitable levels induced a rise in sheep numbers.

The setback in cattle production will be overcome in the next few months, as fattening of stock is accomplished. The loss to producers in a late season such as the present one cannot readily be calculated, but the period of raising, maintaining and fattening has been seriously prolonged.

Pig numbers will increase under the stimulus of currently high domestic market prices, but may slump later unless home feed output is sufficiently expanded in 1952 to make pig production profitable under the 5-year price link with Britain. The prospect of exportable pig and bacon surpluses presently appears remote, but can conceivably improve within the next year, if coarse grain production expands.

#### FRANCE APPLIES RETAIL CEILINGS TO MEAT

The French Government imposed ceilings on meat prices at the retail level in early September. According to the new regulations, ceilings are established at 90 percent of the prices recorded during the second half of August 1951. Monthly averages of wholesale first grade beef increased sharply in April and May, reaching a peak of 302 francs per kilo (39.1 U.S. cents per pound). During the 4 months, May through August, the monthly averages have ranged only between 296 and 302 francs (38.3 and 39.1 cents per pound). The averages of wholesale prices of veal, mutton and pork, which had registered substantial increases late in 1950 and early 1951 were, in August, at practically the same levels as in March 1951.

In Paris, retail prices of pork cuts increased slightly during July and August, while beef, veal and mutton cuts remained stable. Increased consumer demand has been officially blamed for this increase in meat prices. Beef production, as a whole, increased in 1951.

Exports of livestock and carcass meat, with the exception of pork, already have been limited by the Government action and are to be prohibited for an indefinite period. Imports of livestock and meat are to be further facilitated by greater reductions in import duties and the simplification of import regulations. Since production is at a high level, prices are expected to be stabilized by these measures.

The governmental measures affecting meat prices came 5 months after the substantial increases in beef prices actually occurred, and after prices had been relatively stable for a period of months.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSCANADA'S WHEAT  
MILLINGS LARGER

Wheat flour production in Canada for the marketing year ended July 1951 is reported at 23.6 million barrels, an increase of 17 percent over the total for the previous year. The 1950-51 output was the largest since 1947-48, which was the last of 5 years of unusually large millings to meet heavy export requirements. Flour exports for the year ended July 1951 were 12.6 million barrels, compared with 10.2 million in 1949-50.

CANADA: Wheat milled, flour produced, and flour exports,  
1949-50 and 1950-51

Month	Wheat milled		Flour produced		Flour exported	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
August.....	7,828	7,596	1,750	1,714	866	680
September.....	8,255	8,269	1,857	1,860	838	505
October.....	8,302	9,404	1,859	2,108	720	811
November.....	8,691	9,413	1,951	2,104	980	1,260
December.....	7,233	8,943	1,628	1,975	844	924
January.....	6,898	9,020	1,550	1,973	729	1,267
February.....	7,101	9,041	1,606	1,985	789	1,050
March.....	8,235	9,898	1,851	2,193	825	1,160
April.....	7,275	9,505	1,628	2,095	684	1,291
May.....	7,530	9,646	1,695	2,113	1,163	1,508
June.....	7,308	9,533	1,650	2,096	893	974
July.....	5,642	6,436	1,294	1,405	712	1,190
Total.....	1/ 90,083	106,704	1/ 20,259	23,621	1/ 10,151	12,620

1/ Revised totals for which corresponding revisions by months are not available

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Flour production registered the lowest in July in each of the past 2 seasons. The peak of production was reached in March of the past year. That high point of 2.2 million barrels was more than 50 percent above the low of 1.4 million barrels. In addition to 106.7 million bushels of wheat milled for flour, 3 million bushels of wheat were ground for feed. This compares with 1.9 million bushels of feed wheat ground in 1949-50.

Coarse grains ground during the past season show a net decrease from those of the previous season, with the decrease in barley and oats only partly offset by increased grinding of mixed grains. Supplies of mill-feeds have, of course, been larger with the increased level of wheat grindings. The total for the current year was reported at 850,569 tons, an increase of 158,757 tons over the output of 1949-50.

CANADA: Grindings of coarse grains,  
1950-51, with comparisons

Year beginning August 1	Oats <u>bushels</u>	Barley <u>bushels</u>	Mixed grains <u>bushels</u>	Corn <u>bushels</u>	Feed- wheat <u>bushels</u>	Other grain 1/ <u>bushels</u>
1944-45.....	23,764	8,066	26,787	1,873	2/	260
1945-46.....	25,959	8,046	26,519	2,020	2/	140
1946-47.....	29,888	9,755	25,232	2,631	3,587	129
1947-48.....	22,980	9,571	18,272	1,515	3,557	40
1948-49.....	19,586	8,609	19,074	2,329	1,833	109
1949-50.....	19,747	5,971	18,087	3,211	1,875	117
1950-51.....	16,974	4,791	20,255	2,701	2,962	146

1/ Includes rye and buckwheat. 2/ Not reported separately.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Mills reported operating during the past year worked at 79.8 percent of their combined rated capacity. This is a weighted average for the year ended July, and compares with 67.8 percent for the preceding year.

FATS AND OILS

INDIA INCREASES EXPORT  
DUTY ON PEANUT KERNELS

The Government of India has increased the export duty on peanuts and levied new duties on other vegetable oilseeds and oils, reports R. Narayana Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. The action became effective upon release of an official press notification on June 30, 1951, and contained the following provisions:

1. The rate of export duty on peanuts was increased from rupees 80 to Rs. 150 per long ton (U.S. \$15.00 to \$28.12 per short ton).

2. New export duties were levied on oilseeds not otherwise specified at Rs. 150 per ton (\$28.12) and vegetable oil not otherwise specified at Rs. 300 per ton (\$56.25).

3. The export duty on flaxseed was fixed at Rs. 100 per ton (\$18.75), and on linseed oil, at Rs. 200 per ton (\$37.50).

The Madras Oil and Seeds Association explained to its members that the export duty of Rs. 150 per ton on oilseeds, applies to castor beans, niger seed, kardi seed, and others. The new export duty of Rs. 300 per ton imposed on vegetable oils, applies to peanut oil, castor oil, niger seed oil, kardi seed oil, tobacco seed oil, and others.

Prior to the original imposition of export duty on peanuts on March 1, 1951, the Government of India banned the export of peanuts and peanut oil on February 24, 1951 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 2, 1951). This export ban, however, was partially relaxed on March 29, 1951 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 23, 1951).

According to the Trade, the new tax increases were expected to deal a severe blow to the entire oil industry, particularly in those areas where large stocks of peanut oil were held. Most of these stocks had been accumulated to meet foreign commitments entered into before the initial export ban went into effect. The Madras Oil and Seeds Association has made several representations to the Government of India requesting a more liberal relaxation of the export ban.

#### BRAZIL'S CARNAUBA WAX PROSPECTS GOOD FOR 1951-52

Brazil's carnauba wax output in 1951-52 is expected to be at least 12,100 short tons, approaching the better-than-average harvests of 1950-51 and 1949-50 of 12,570 tons and 12,280 tons, respectively, reports R. A. Godfrey, American Consulate, Fortaleza. Due to the scarcity of rainfall this year, the first cutting of carnauba palms began somewhat earlier than usual and is already well under way.

As of mid-August, the warehouse Fortaleza price for one arroba (33 pounds) of Fatty Grey carnauba wax was 590 cruzeiros. The equivalent price in U.S. dollars per pound would be \$1.00 f.o.b. Fortaleza, or \$1.10 c.i.f. New York. Aside from an increased demand and certain speculative aspects of the market, a strong factor favoring increased prices is the stock position. It is generally agreed that stocks of wax available for export are probably the smallest in many years.

#### SWEDEN TO IMPORT FISH AND WHALE OIL FROM NORWAY

A supplementary Swedish-Norwegian trade protocol increasing the exchange quotas for certain commodities, including fish and whale oil to be imported by Sweden, was signed in Stockholm on June 19, 1951, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The new agreement became effective from the date of signature and will continue in effect through the end of 1951. The basic protocol was signed in Stockholm on December 19, 1950.

Swedish import quotas for the above specified commodities as now established for 1951 are as follows: stearin waste and refined fish oil - 4,000 metric tons (4,409 short tons); hermetic fish oil for canning industry - 500 tons (551); fish oil for industrial uses - 1,500 tons (1,653) and whale oil, hardened - 10,500 tons (11,574). In 1950 Swedish imports of fats and oils from Norway totaled 17,454 short tons, including 4,409 tons of raw whale oil. Swedish exports to Norway in 1951 are to include industrial and electrical machinery, and various other commodities.

#### INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS AUGUST 1951

Exports of copra from Indonesia during August 1951, totaled 42,234 long tons. Shipments went to the following countries: Western Germany - 18,894 tons; Netherlands - 14,334; United Kingdom - 5,506; France - 3,000; and Czechoslovakia - 500 tons. January-August shipments of copra aggregated 302,824 tons, an increase of 87 percent from the corresponding first 8 months of 1950.

Copra purchases by the Copra Foundation amounted to 46,250 tons in August- 39,370 tons in East Indonesia and 6,880 tons in West Borneo. Purchases and exports for September were forecast at 40,350 and 34,450 tons, respectively. Deliveries to domestic oil mills were 4,050 tons in August.

Copra buying prices remained unchanged at 115 guilders per 100 kilograms (\$154.56 per long ton).

#### PHILIPPINE AUGUST COPRA EXPORTS HIGH OF YEAR

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines during August 1951 attained a new high for the year of 78,435 long tons of copra and 8,803 tons of coconut oil, equivalent to 92,400 tons in terms of copra or more than 6 percent above the previous high of 87,170 tons shipped in April.

Copra shipments were destined to the following countries: United States - 24,984 (Pacific - 17,583; Atlantic - 4,228, Gulf - 3,173); Canada - 2,750; South Africa - 3,000; Colombia - 6,000; Belgium - 7,450; Netherlands - 18,550; Switzerland - 1,000; Italy - 4,400; France - 4,050; Denmark - 4,650; Spain - 101; and Norway - 1,500 tons.

Coconut oil was purchased by: United States - 2,848; India - 805; Germany - 950; Netherlands - 3,328; and Italy - 872 tons.

Copra export prices were quoted in mid-September at \$177.50 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices during August were from 29 to 30 pesos per 100 kilograms in Manila (\$147.33 to \$152.41 per long ton) and 28 to 31 pesos in producing areas (\$142.25 to \$157.50).

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound Export
					Spot and quo- tation
					inter- mediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	9-13	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	71.45	41.39 : 2.95
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	:
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	104.45	60.50 : 2.95
Karnak, FGF.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	:
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 820.00	21.83 : 21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	"	"	1/ 925.00	24.62 : 21.30
Karachi		Maund			
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	9-10	82.28 lbs.	"	97.00	35.56 : 23.09
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	"	"	100.00	36.66 : 23.09
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	103.00	37.76 : 23.09
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B.....	9-13	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8100.00	73.48 : 7.76
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	9-11	101.4 lbs.	Sol	485.00	31.99 : 9.23
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	"	"	465.00	30.67 : 7.88
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	2/ (not quoted)	:
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	9-13	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	(not quoted)	:
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	:
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	"	"	440.00	72.39 : 2.4% ad
Sao Paulo					: valorem
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	315.00	51.82 : 3.0% ad
Torreon		Sp. quintal			: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	255.00	29.09 : 6.02
Houston-Galveston-New					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	34.15 : -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Pima, Type 1-1/2, 650.00 (42.87 U.S. cents), tax 19.00 U.S. cents.

